

Part II.—HEMIPTERA.

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FAM. ARTHROPTERIDÆ.

1. *Coptosoma amana*, Walker. Cat. Hem. Heter. i. p. 93 (1869).
Loc.: St. Joseph River, Hall Sound (A. C. English); Rigi District (A. C. English); South Cape (T. H. Richards); Chad's Bay, Cloudy Bay, Glasgow Harbour, South Cape.

NOTE.—The examples from the St. Joseph River more nearly correspond with the type, as defined by Walker's description, than do those from the other localities mentioned. In the South Cape specimens the broad yellow streak on each side of the fore-border of the scutellum tends to become obsolete; each streak being represented by a series of two or more spots only, or even by a single one. In specimens also from each of the three first-mentioned localities, the lateral yellow stripes on the fore-border of the pronotum may be more or less broken up or invaded by inlets or islets of the prevailing black body-colour. Again, the yellow markings of the scutellum, in the form of small, irregular, sometimes anastomosing blotches, may be distributed over its entire surface, with the exception of its disc. The "longitudinal lanceolate yellow streak" of the scutellum may also disappear.

2. *Brachyplatys simplex*, sp. nov. Above almost black, with a slight æneous reflection, nitid; head and pronotum nearly impunctate, scutellum with very fine punctures; head with a few linear wrinkles, directed outwards from the central lobe. A narrow brown limb to prothorax, scutellum, and abdomen; a broader sub-marginal luteous line continuous along the sides of the pronotum and scutellum, or interrupted at the posterior lateral angles of the former. Basal joint of the antennæ, two spots on head beneath—one on each side of the rostrum when in repose, a narrow internally dentate sub-marginal line on the abdomen beneath, and a row of spots along the line of the spiracles, yellow. Antennæ and legs light fuscous. Corium, costa, and veins of membrane of fore-wings fuscous; membrane itself with a faint brownish suffusion. Length, 4 to 4½ lines. *Loc.*: Fly River (W. Froggatt).

3. *Brachyplatys paucifera*, Walker. Cat. Hem. Heter. i. p. 105.
Loc.: Fly River (W. W. Froggatt).

NOTE.—A single hemipteron from the above locality is referred to *B. paucifera* with some misgivings. It would appear to be a larger insect than is the type, being 3½ instead of 3 lines in length. From the description also of Walker's species it might reasonably be inferred that in it the head was uniformly æneous black. In the Fly River insect before us, on the other hand, the head has a broad luteous band along its fore-border, including the dark-coloured central lobe and contiguous to a transverse narrow yellow line behind the latter.

4. *Brachyplatys pusilla*, sp. nov. Æneous black, piceous beneath, nitid except thorax beneath, minutely punctured. Head nearly as broad as the thorax, yellow above and beneath, hind-border above, the base of the middle lobe, and a more or less distinct clouded transverse band between the fore-border of the eyes, fuscous. Prothorax with three yellow lines, as follows:—(1) Bordering the antero-lateral angles; (2) a deeply undulating one behind the fore-border, but meeting it and the preceding line mid-way between the central point

and the sides, passing direct to the centre of the lateral border, continued along it and then bordering the postero-lateral angles; and (3) a continuous arched line, approaching No. 2 behind the centre of the fore-border, continued to the hind-border which it meets just internal to the postero-lateral angle. Scutellum conspicuously emarginate behind, the limb and a sub-marginal line yellow, with an intercepting impressed line separating them, also with a yellow band along the fore-border almost uniting with the sub-marginal line. Abdomen beneath with a yellow internally crenated border separated by a piceous line from a yellow internally deeply serrated interrupted band of the same colour. Legs, yellow. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines. *Loc.*: Toko, Fairfax Harbour.

NOTE.—The two specimens on which the above description is based may possibly be regarded as illustrating a variety of *B. ruptilinea*, Walker.

FAM. PENTATOMIDÆ.

Sub-fam. Scutelleridæ.

5. *Calliphara Billardieri*, Fabr. S. R., p. 129, 4 (1803). Variety. *Loc.*: Kibola.

6. *Calliphara dimidiata*, Dallas. Catalogue of Hemiptera, i. p. 24, 8 (1851). *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English); Ferguson Island (A. C. English).

NOTE.—Also occurs at Cape York.

7. *Calliphara (nobilis, Linn.)?* *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English); Sudest (3-7-91).

NOTE.—To the above are referred numerous examples of a very handsome insect which undoubtedly is comprised in the very limited section of *Calliphara*, which includes this species. However, Dumeril's description of *C. nobilis*, in the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*, the only one available for reference, is too brief to suitably characterise the species, and therefore this identification, as a conclusion based on inadequate evidence, may prove incorrect.

8. *Philia senator*, Fabr; var. *cræsus*, Voll. *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English).

NOTE.—This variety, as well as the typical species, is also met with in North-east Queensland, along the coast from the Herbert River northwards.

9. *Philia flammigera*, Walker. Cat. Hem. Heter. i. p. 42. *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English).

10. *Philia flammigera*, Walker, var. One of the specimens from the St. Joseph River and another from Rigi present a distinct variation, having the portion of the pronotum behind the transverse furrow black. The scutellum behind its furrow is also of the same colour, but the part in front of the furrow is green, with coppery reflections. Again, the black portion of the scutellum is interrupted by central and subapical faint coppery-red transverse bands.

Sub-fam. Asopidæ.

11. *Platynopus tenellus*, Walker. Cat. Hem. Het. i. p. 127. *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English).

NOTE.—A single specimen from the above locality presents nearly all the characters assigned by Walker to this species. It has, however, the head above brown with numerous green punctures, instead of being "black with four interrupted ochreous lines." Both insects measure $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length.

12. *Arma prasina*, sp. nov. Dark-green, nitid, above thickly punctured, beneath impunctate except on hinder part of prothorax. Head above, except at the base and at the extremity of the middle lobe, orange with black punctures, a black line along each lateral border in front of the eyes, also at the junction of the middle and side lobes; ocelli red; antennæ with the 1st joint green, the 2nd joint distinctly shorter than the 3rd, and the latter than the 4th; rostrum with its 2nd joint very long, being about equal to the fore-tibia. Prothoracic spines well developed, stout, and directed slightly forwards, black, with their bases behind tinged with orange. A callous spot on each side of prothorax behind the fore-border. Scutellum extending just beyond the inner angle of the corium—it and the corium uniformly punctured. Membrane of fore-wings and its veins light-brown, a dark spot at its internal base. Under surface luteous along the middle line, gradually passing into the green of the margin. Femoral spines absent, the fore-tibia being alone armed, each with the small spine characteristic of the sub-family. Mesosternum with a distinct keel not continued on to the metasternum. Basal abdominal segment with an inconspicuous tuberosity only. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines. *Loc.*: Fly River (W. W. Froggatt).

13. *Asopus reciproca*, Walker. Cat. Heter. Hem. ii. p. 340 (1867). *Loc.*: Taputa, Chad's Bay.

NOTE.—A single specimen of an *Asopus* from the above locality differs from the type of *Strachia reciproca* as defined by Walker by the absence of the whitish disc on the abdomen beneath. However, some of the bands which occur on the hinder borders of each segment are somewhat widened in the centre, and if this feature were exaggerated the condition met with in the type would result.

14. *Asopus glauco-limbata*, sp. nov. Black shining, very finely punctured. Head, a spot occupying each posterior lateral angle of prothorax and extending narrowly forwards along the side to the fore-border, the extreme base of fore-wing, a spot in the cell of the corium and a large spot extending across the base of the scutellum, and outer third of middle and hind-femora orange. Membrane of fore-wings dark piceous. Bucculi, coxæ, trochanters, and mesosternal keel light-green. An inwardly dentated band along each side of the abdomen beneath glaucous green. A callous on each side of fore-border of prostethium yellow. First and second joints of rostrum legs and two basal joints of antennæ yellowish-brown. Two terminal joints of rostrum and antennæ beyond base of third joint piceous. Sides of prothorax narrowly reflected, a narrow low ridge along its anterior border. Mesosternum with a low well-defined keel. Antennæ with the second joint only slightly exceeding the third. Rostrum with the second joint nearly as long as the third and fourth together. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines. *Loc.*: Taputa, Chad's Bay.

15. *Cermatulus pulcher*, sp. nov. Ovate, somewhat flattened above, very convex beneath. Head and pronotum obsoletely punctured. Scutellum and corium finely and shallowly so. Bright red, nitid. Head: a band along the fore-border of the pronotum, and a large sub-rotund spot occupying the hinder half of its disc; a large spot in the

centre of the corium of the fore-wings, extending from side to side and their membranes; portions of the pro-meso- and meta-stethium; a spot on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th ventral segments, internal to the spiracles, steel-blue, with purple reflections. Eyes, antennæ, rostrum, and legs piceous. A band on each side of the head beneath internal to the eyes luteous. Eyes prominent; head wide, with the central lobe narrow and excavated, and the lateral ones with oblique transverse striæ; ocelli red; antennæ rather slender, 2nd joint slightly longer than the 3rd, and 4th longer than either, basal joint extending a little beyond head; antennary tubercles unarmed; rostrum not quite extending to the hind-border of the meta-thorax; 2nd and 3rd joints subequal; bucculi very low, not hiding the 1st joint of the rostrum except at its extreme base. Pronotum with a small tooth at each anterior lateral angle, the fore-border and the lateral borders narrowly reflected. Scutellum triangular, narrowed before the extremity and extending just beyond the internal angle of the corium. Corium of fore-wings with the hind-border scarcely sinuate, apical angle acute. Connectivum extending beyond fore-wings—the latter also exceeding the body. A dull finely wrinkled space in front and behind each excretory orifice on thorax beneath. Femora unarmed. Tibiæ long and channelled throughout their entire length externally. Length, 9 lines; breadth, 6 lines. *Loc.*: Fly River (W. W. Froggatt).

Var. *a.* Whole under surface of thorax red.

Var. *β.* Pronotum, except at posterior lateral angles, wholly steel-blue.

Sub-fam. Pentatomidæ.

16. *Pentatoma sub-marginalis*, sp. nov. Above light brown, bright, thickly punctured, punctures piceous, eyes red; beneath æneous, brown, shining, a broad brownish white band bordering the ventral segments, the acetabular swellings also light-coloured. Head with the lateral lobes anteriorly rounded, slightly exceeding central lobe so as to cause a shallow emargination. Rostrum extending to the hind border of the second ventral segment, tip black. Antennæ puberulent, first joint not quite reaching the fore-border of head, second, third, and fourth joints subequal—the second, however, being slightly less than the third. The anterior lateral angles of the prothorax each with a blunt tooth. The callous spots at the basal angles of the scutellum piceous. Legs pubescent, with brown spots especially numerous on the femora; tibiæ channelled on their outer surfaces. Fore-wings with the membrane suffused with light-brown, its veins pale-brown also. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines. *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (W. W. Froggatt); Laloki River; Fairfax Harbour.

NOTE.—This insect, which also occurs at Cairns, N.E. Queensland, is probably referable to the genus *Oncocoris*, Mayr. (*vid.*, Voy. Novara. Hemiptera); it also seems allied to *Pentatoma marginalis*, Walker (Cat. Hem. Heterop. ii., p. 306). It is, however, larger than the latter, the abdomen is not bordered by testaceous nor are the legs testaceous. Moreover, the transverse ridge connecting the posterior lateral angles of the thorax is pronounced, and there are indications of a light-coloured line along it.

17. *Pentatoma maculifer*, sp. nov. Above æneous black, shining, the prothorax and scutellum sparsely and shallowly punctured. Anterior border of pronotum narrowly and lateral borders broadly indefinitely luteous; abdomen above steel-blue; corium of fore-wings dark-brown, with a large luteous spot occupying the disc; membrane pellucid, with a faint-brownish tinge, its veins light-brown, beneath light-piceous, with luteous spots—scarcely distinct—at the sides of the abdomen. Antennæ yellowish-brown, with the last joint fuscous, their first joints extending beyond the head; the second and third joints subequal. Prothorax, without tooth at each anterior lateral angle, also without punctures on its hinder half; a transverse dense line of shallow punctures behind the fore-border; scutellum extending backwards as far as outer angle of corium, yellowish-coloured towards its extremity; legs yellowish-brown; tibiæ channelled on their outer surfaces. Length, $6\frac{1}{4}$ lines. Fly River (W. W. Froggatt).

18. *Pentatoma prasina*, sp. nov. Grass-green, lighter beneath; eyes and abdomen above internal to the connexivum red; third, fourth, and fifth joints of the antennæ, rostrum, terminal joints of tarsi reddish-yellow; tip of scutellum yellow; terminal band on third, fourth, and one towards tip of fifth antennal joints, tip of rostrum, punctures on clavus of corium those on cell, as well as a large spot contiguous to its outer border, a broad outwardly narrowed ill-defined band at base of membrane and apex of abdomen above fuscous; corium with clavus and all cream-coloured (sometimes red), its embolium light-green. Punctured above and beneath, except at the sides of the meso- and meta-thorax; rostrum extending to hind-border of basal abdominal segment, its second joint little longer than its third. Scutellum extending beyond internal angle of corium; connexivum from basal abdominal segment backwards uncovered. Length, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines. *Loc.*: Laloki River.

NOTE.—It is with some diffidence that this insect, which occurs also in Australia, from Cairns to Moreton Bay, is regarded as a new species. The characters, however, which it presents do not seem to accord with those assigned to any of the recorded species of this genus.

19. *Eysarcoris affinis*, Dallas. Cat. Hemip., p. 227. *Loc.*: Toko, Fairfax Harbour; and Rigi (A. C. English).

NOTE.—The examples of *Eysarcoris* which are referred to this species may possibly, however, represent a distinct one. Their length is generally less than in the case of *E. affinis*, and the head has decided purplish metallic reflections, a feature which is not noted as occurring in the latter insect.

20. *Eysarcoris megaspiloides*, sp. nov. Dark fuscous, shining, thickly and coarsely punctured. Anterior lateral borders and a centrally callous band across the disc of prothorax, an isolated broad band on each side of the scutellum at its base and a crescentic band towards its apex, the costal margin of the corium at its base, an ill-defined patch on the pro- and mesostethium and the external angle of the metastethium, the connexivum and sides of the abdomen beneath yellowish-white. The cell of the corium of fore-wings and the dark speckled legs yellowish-brown. An irregular band on the femora and the last tarsal joints fuscous. Head blackish with purplish reflections, but without longitudinal tawny streaks. Rostrum and antennæ as

in *E. megaspilus*, Walk. Abdomen beneath uniformly coloured. Length, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines. *Loc.*: Toko, Fairfax Harbour; and Rigi (A. C. English).

21. *Accarana metallica*, Distant. Tr. Ent. Soc., Lond., 1888, pt. iv., p. 478. *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English); Rigi District (A. C. English); and Dedele, Cloudy Bay.

22. *Allocotus sayeri*, Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., 1888, iv., p. 477, pl. xiii, fig. 1. *Loc.*: Toputa, Cloudy Bay.

23. *Pæcilometis*, sp. Light piceous or dark reddish-brown, the second joint of antenna red, the third joint except at its proximal end fuscous; third joint rather more than twice the length of the second. Length, 8 lines. *Loc.*: South Cape (T. H. Richards).

NOTE.—This species, which is allied to an insect occurring at the Alice River, Queensland, is probably amongst the number of already described ones. The published characters of the members of this difficult genus, however, do not appear to be sufficiently distinctive to enable its identity to be established. It has the usual five lines on the scutellum and corium. The central line on the head is, however, only shortly continued on to the thorax, and the abdomen beneath has a luteous border.

24. *Spudæus variabilis*, sp. nov. More or less pubescent, light-brownish yellow; thickly and rather coarsely punctured, except beneath where the punctures are restricted to the thorax; punctures brown. A spot behind each eye, a band between the eye and the origin of the antenna, and continuous beyond the latter, green. The spines of the thorax, a line along the outer surface of the first antennal joint, the distal portions of the other joints, the tip of the rostrum, the anterior portion of the margin of each abdominal segment above, a broad spiracular band—extending forward to the propectus—on the abdomen beneath, and a line on each side of the outer surface of the tibiæ fuscous. Membrane of the fore-wings suffused with light-brown with its veins fuscous. A few piceous spots on femora. Antennæ with the relative lengths of the second and third joints variable (the second joint may equal two-thirds of the third, but is usually less). The rostrum extends backwards to the hind-border of the third abdominal segment. Prothorax with its sides bluntly toothed or crenated. The scutellum extends backwards beyond the inner angle of the corium, and is narrowed in front of its light-coloured tip. Length, 9-10 lines. *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English); Rigi District (A. C. English); and Laloki River.

NOTE.—(a) In addition to the examples presenting the above characters, there are specimens which are more or less suffused with testaceous, the corium of the fore-wings appearing red by transmitted light; there may also be a spot of green punctures on each side of the pronotum in front; the pronotum also may have five (more or less) well-defined fuscous bands on its disc, and there may be a fuscous spot on each side of the scutellum at the base of the latter; the abdomen may also be uniformly light-coloured without spiracular band. (b) Possibly two species may be included in the above description, and distinguished by the shape which the extremity of each lateral lobe of the head presents, being either sub-angular or rounder. It seems, however, that we have here to deal with a sexual and so secondary character.

25. *Agonoscelis rutila*, Fabr. E.S. iv., 119-152 (1794). *Loc.*: Rigi (A.C. English); Toko, Fairfax Harbour; Fergusson Island.

NOTE.—The New Guinea examples of this species appear to constantly vary from those occurring in Queensland (*e.g.*, at Cairns). The latter have the four quadrate black spots on the prothorax mentioned by Guérin—*Revue Zoologique*, iv., 262, ii. (1841)—whereas in the insects under observation the two spots on each side of the disc are united.

Sub-fam. Tessaratomidæ.

26. *Lynamorpha diluta*, Stal. Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., ser. 3, vol. i., p. 598, 1863. *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English); Rigi District (A. C. English).

NOTE.—The upper surface of the abdomen is pale-violet with a silky lustre.

27. *Lynamorpha maculifer*, sp. nov. Light-brown, the corium of the elytra more or less suffused with red; a broad band of punctures along the hind border of the pronotum, and a large round spot just within the inner angle of the corium piceous; a small pale luteous area in front of the spot of corium; abdomen above with light-green reflections; sides of abdominal segments and of triangular lateral anal lobes without trace of serrulations; these lobes longer than in *L. diluta*, Stal, and directed upwards. Seventh abdominal segment of male with the hind border slightly concave, but without central emargination, its lateral angles produced into stout blunt teeth. Male, 9.5 lines; female, 10.5 lines. *Loc.*: Kiwai, Fly River; and Toko, Fairfax Harbour.

NOTE.—Readily distinguished from *L. diluta* (and *L. rosea*, Westw.) by the absence of serrulations on the sides of the abdominal segments; from *L. diluta* also by the simple terminal abdominal segment of the male and by its smaller size. It may prove to be the *L. Volenhovii*, Stal (*Tijdschr. voor Ent.* ser. 2, ii., p. 124, 1867), which is also a New Guinea insect. The description of this species is not, however, accessible for reference.

28. *Agapophyta bipunctata*, Boisd. Voy. de l'Astrol., Ent. ii., p. 626, pl. ii., fig. 5, 1835. *Loc.*: South Cape (T. H. Richards); Kibola; Taputa, Chad's Bay; Toko, Fairfax Harbour; St. Aignan (5-7-91); Laloki River.

29. *Oncomeris flavicornis*, Burm. Handb. ii., 1, p. 353, 1835. *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English); Fergusson Island (A. C. English); Kiwai, Fly River (A. C. English).

30. *Plisthenes merianæ*, Fabr. *Loc.*: Rigi District (A. C. English); Fergusson Island (A. C. English); Sudest (3-7-91).

FAM. CIMICINA.

Sub-fam. Dinidorinæ.

31. *Megymenum dentatum*, Boisd. (*op. cit.*) *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English).

32. *Megymenum insulare*, Westw. Hope Cat. Hem. 26. *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English); Rigi District (A. C. English); Kiwai, Fly River (A. C. English); Laloki River; Toko, Fairfax Harbour.

NOTE.—The specimens of *M. insulare* from the above localities are quite similar in appearance to the common Queensland *Megymenum*, and do not even exhibit the slight features by which the two New Guinea species—*M. affine*, Boisd., and *M. affine*, Montr.—are, according to Stal. (*vid. Kong. Sv. Vet-Akad.*, Band 9, No. 1, pp. 87, 88, Stockh. 1870), distinguished from the Australian insect.

FAM. LYGÆIDÆ.

33. *Astacops anticus*, Walk. Hem. Heter. v., p. 35 (1872). *Loc.*: Laloki River; Chad's Bay.

NOTE.—The specimens—one only from each of the above localities—exhibit a broad red band crossing the corium of the elytra and apical third of the scutellum. This character is not referred to by Walker as being present in the type of *A. anticus*. It may therefore happen that we have to deal here with a species distinct from it.

34. *Astacops*, sp. *Loc.*: St. Aignan.

35. *Astacops*, sp. *Loc.*: Cloudy Bay.

36. *Lygæus dispar*, Walk. Hem. Het. v., p. 60 (1872). *Loc.*: Kiwai, Fly River (A. C. English); Toko, Fairfax Harbour.

37. *Lygæus pacificus*, Boisd. Voy. de l'Astr., Ent. ii. p. 639, pl. 11., fig. 20 (1835). *Loc.*: Kiwai, Fly River (A. C. English).

FAM. PYRRHOCORIDÆ.

Sub-fam. Larginæ.

38. *Physopelta gutta*, Burm. Handb. II. i. p. 285, 9 (1835). *Loc.*: Kibola.

NOTE.—Occurring also in Queensland (Cape York to Brisbane).

Sub-fam. Pyrrhocorinæ.

39. *Dindymus pyrrhocrous*, Boisd. Voy. de l'Astr. Ent. II. p. 612, 3, pl. 11., fig. 9 (1835). *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English); South Cape; Taputa, Chad's Bay.

NOTE.—It is submitted that *D. decisus*, Walker, will prove identical with this species.

40. *Dindymus*, sp. *Loc.*: Toko, Fairfax Harbour; Laloki River.

41. *Dindymus*, sp. *Loc.*: St. Aignan.

42. *Dindymus*, sp. *Loc.*: Rigi and Normanby Island.

43. *Dysdercus crucifer*, Stal. K. Vet.-Akad. Handl. Band. 9, No. I. p. 118 (1870). *Loc.*: Fairfax Harbour; Glasgow Harbour.

NOTE.—This insect occurs as far south in Queensland as Mackay. Notwithstanding its larger dimensions, *D. papuensis*, Distant, must be a closely allied insect.

44. *Dysdercus cingulatus*, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 719 (1775). *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English); Rigi District (A. C. English); South Cape (T. H. Richards); Dufaure Island; St. Aignan.

NOTE.—Evidently, in these localities at least, a species of common occurrence.

45. *Dysdercus simplex*, Distant. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1888, p. 485. *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English).

46. *Dysdercus sidæ*, Montr. et Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. ser. iv., 1, p. 68 (1861). *Loc.*: Rigi (A. C. English).

NOTE.—Identical with a common Queensland insect which is usually referred to this species.

47. *Dysdercus*, sp. *Loc.*: Kiwai (A. C. English).

48. *Melamphaus circumdatus*, Walker. Cat. Hem. Heter., vi., 1873, p. 16. St. Joseph River (A. C. English); Fergusson Island (A. C. English).

49. *Melamphaus*, sp. *Female*: Black with dark steel-blue reflections. Prothorax posterior to the hinder transverse suture and on the sides—both above and beneath, corium, and abdomen, red. Membrane light orange. Scutellum with the tip and narrow reflexed margin luteous. Apical angles of corium crossed by a narrow fuliginous bar. Posterior border of pro- and meso-pectus whitish. Rostrum extending to hind-border of second abdominal segment, its first and second joints subequal, third rather less than second. Antennæ uniformly black; the apical joint clothed with greyish pubescence; first joint equal to prothorax and much longer than either third or fourth, second longer than third. Fore-femora with the two sub-apical spines well developed. Length, 8 lines. *Loc.*: Rigi District (A. C. English).

NOTE.—The solitary example from which the above characters are derived, does not appear to correspond with the definition of any species hitherto described.

FAM. COREIDÆ.

Sub-fam. Coreinæ.

50. *Mictis profana*, Fabr. S.R. p. 211, 33 (1803). *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English); South Cape (T. H. Richards); Rigi District (A. C. English); Kiwai, Fly River; Fergusson Island (A. C. English); Laloki River; Toko, Fairfax Harbour.

NOTE.—The New Guinea insects are identical in appearance with those from Queensland, which the writer has been wont to regard as *M. profana*, Fabr. However, none of the Queensland or New Guinea examples have, in the male sex, the "*tibis posticis pone dentem simplicibus*" (Stal), there being a number of small, narrow, blunt teeth in this situation. In some of the South Cape examples, and in the two specimens from Laloki River, the luteous marking of the corium of the hemelytra is confined to a narrow line adjoining the base of the membrane.

51. *Pternistria macromera*, Guér. Voy. Coq. Zool. 2, 2, p. 176 (1830). *Loc.*: Toko, Fairfax Harbour; Taputa, Chad's Bay.

NOTE.—Apparently identical with examples of *Pternistria* from Cape York, but females only are available from the latter locality for comparison.

52. *Mycillus explicatus*, Distant. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1888, 4, p. 481, pl. xiii. fig. 11. *Loc.*: St. Aignan, 5-7-91 (male); Cloudy Bay (female); Laloki River (male and female).

NOTE.—The examples from the Laloki River differ from the type in being of smaller dimensions. Moreover, one cannot be quite certain that the specimens from the two first-mentioned localities are correctly referable to the same species. In the figure illustrating W. L. Distant's description a stout tooth appears at the external base of the posterior tibia. This is evidently an embodiment of the artist's idea of the fitness of things. *Mycillus*, it is submitted, will ultimately be included in *Pternistria*.

53. *Priocnemicoris albithorax*, Boisd. Voy. Astr. Ent. 2, p. 635, pl. 11, fig. 13, 1835. *Loc.*: Fly River (Froggatt).

54. *Priocnemicoris*, sp. *Loc.*: Laloki and Cloudy Bay.

NOTE.—This second species of *Priocnemicoris* is represented by two males only. In it the brilliant metallic green, which *P. albithorax* exhibits upon the upper surface, gives place to purple blue reflections, an æneous glimmer only appearing upon the scutellum.

55. *Brachylybas* (?), sp. *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English).

56. *Sciophyrus inermis*, Stal. A. S. E. Fr. (4) v. 184. *Loc.*: Toko, Fairfax Harbour; Milne Bay (C. Hedley); St. Joseph River (A. C. English); Rigi (A. C. English).

NOTE.—The above insect may prove to be the *Lybas fascipes* of Walker; if the latter—as is suspected—be a *Sciophyrus*, and have in the female the sixth ventral segment entire.

57. *Leptoglossus membranaceus*, Fabr. Spec. 2, p. 351, 79 (1781). *Loc.*: Toko, Fairfax Harbour.

NOTE.—The specimens from the above locality agree with examples of *L. membranaceus* from North-east Queensland (Cairns, Cardwell, Johnstone River). It is probable that Montrouzier's *Anisoscelis bidentatus* will prove to be but a local variety of this widely ranging species.

58. *Amorbus robustus*, Mayr. Verh. z. b. Ges. Wien, 15, p. 432 (1865). *Loc.*: Fergusson Island (A. C. English).

59. *Cletomorpha alternata*, Dallas. List. Hem. p. 495 (1852). *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English).

NOTE.—In addition to the above-mentioned members of this sub-family there are, occurring amongst the St. Joseph River *Hemiptera*, two other species which are also included in it. Their systematic position cannot, however, at present be further elucidated.

Sub-fam. Alydina.

60. *Riptortus annulicornis*, Guér. Voy. Coq. Ins. p. 177, pl. 12, fig. 11 (1830). *Loc.*: South Cape (T. H. Richards); Rigi District (A. C. English); Fairfax Harbour; Cloudy Bay; and Chad's Bay.

NOTE.—Single specimens occur from each of the last-mentioned localities. These may represent a distinct species.

61. *Noliphus papuensis*, Stal. Ann. S. E. Fr. (4) v. p. 185, i. (1865). *Loc.*: British New Guinea (C. Hedley).

62. *Marcus generosus*, Stal. *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English); Taputa, Chad's Bay.

NOTE.—Identical with examples of this species obtained at Cairns, North-east Queensland.

Sub-fam. Corizina.

63. *Serinetha (abdominalis)*, Fabr. *Loc.*: Toko, Fairfax Harbour.

NOTE.—The insects from the above locality represent a species of large dimensions (males 6 lines and females 7 to 7½ lines in length), and enter the section of the genus which Dr. Stal has formed for the inclusion of the above species alone (*vid.* Kong. Sv. Vet-Ak., Handb. ii., 2, p. 995 (1872)). W. L. Distant has recorded *S. fascicollis*, Walk., from the Port Moresby District (*vid.* Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1888, p. 482).

FAM. ARADIDÆ.

64. *Brachyrhynchus*, sp. Four examples included in the small section of the genus which contains *B. membranaceus* and *B. orientalis*; but the means for the precise determination of the species represented are not yet to hand. *Loc.*: East Cape (C. Hedley); Normanby Island.

FAM. REDUVIIDÆ.

65. *Helonotus sexspinosus*, Fabr.; var. *a*, Stal. Kongl. sv. Vet. Akad. Handl. Bd. 12, No. 1, p. 16 (1874). *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English).

66. *Pristhesanchus doryceus*, Boisd. Voy. Astrol. Ins. 2, p. 644, 2, pl. ii., fig. 22 (1835). *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English).

NOTE.—The four examples referred to this species illustrate its variable nature, already alluded to by Stål (*op. cit.*, p. 17.) In the case of one of two female insects, the thorax and post-ocular portion of the head are pale chestnut. In that of two males, the same colour prevails in these regions, and also at the apex of the corium; but the head (including the rostrum) anterior to the insertion of the antennæ, the tubercles on the fore-lobe of the pronotum, and the venter are yellowish-white. Possibly, however, the latter two insects represent a distinct species. They measure but 15 mm. in length.

67. *Euagoras doryceus*, Boisd. Voy. Astr. Ins. 2, p. 645, pl. ii., fig. 21 (1835). *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English); Milne Bay (C. Hedley); St. Aignan (5-7-1891); Taputa, Chad's Bay; and Roko.

NOTE.—The New Guinea representatives of this species agree in every particular with examples from Cairns, North-east Queensland.

68. *Polydidus armatissimus*, Stal. O.V.A.F., 1859, p. 376, i. *Loc.*: Fergusson Island (A. C. English).

NOTE.—Stal records the occurrence of this insect in the Philippine Islands, in China, and Ceylon. The Queensland Museum possesses an example also from Herberton, North-east Queensland.

69. *Velitra marginata*, Signoret. Ann. del. Mus. Civ. di. St. Nat. vol. xv. 1880, p. 544. *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English); Laloki River; Fairfax Harbour.

70. *Sastrapada novæquinensis*, sp. nov. *Female*: Allied to the common Queensland species, *S. australica*, Stal; but thus distinguished therefrom. *S. novæquinensis* is relatively narrower, with more elongated legs; the prothorax is much longer; the postero-lateral angles support sharp-pointed tubercles; there are small teeth present on that portion of the outer wall of each fore acetabulum which extends as ridge to the hinder margin of the prostethium; there are three or four ill-defined light fuscous vittæ along the sides of the head and thorax, instead of the single fuscous vitta along each side of the prostethium. The two sub-contiguous vittæ on the venter are also replaced by centrally-situated spots, one on the anterior border of each segment. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, 1 line. *Loc.*: Fergusson Island (A. C. English).

FAM. HYDROBATIDÆ.

71. *Gerris*, sp. *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English).

NOTE.—A single specimen, with the colouration very similar to that of *Gerris* (*Tenagonus*) *fluviarum*, Fabr., but presenting larger dimensions—being eight lines in length.

FAM. NAUCORIDÆ.

72. *Belostoma indica*, St. Fargeau, *et cæt.* Enc. X., 272, &c. *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English); Fergusson Island (A. C. English).

73. *Diplonychus rusticus*, Stoll. Pun. 36, pl. 7, fig. 6, &c. *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English).

FAM. NEPIDÆ.

74. *Nepa tristis*, Stal. Ofv. K. V. Ak. Forh., xi., 241. *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English). The single specimen from the above locality is very similar to the common species of Queensland, which has been also referred to *N. tristis*. In the New Guinea insect, however, the sides of the abdomen are unusually convex, giving this part of the body a widened appearance.

75. *Ranatra varipes*, Stal. Ofv. K. V. Ak. Forh., xviii., 203. *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English).

NOTE.—Stal records the species as occurring in Java.

76. *Ranatra fliformis*, Fabr. *Loc.*: St. Joseph River (A. C. English).

NOTE.—Not to be distinguished from Queensland examples of this species.

N.B.—(1.) The types of the new species repose in the Insect Department of the Queensland Museum. (2.) When received nearly all the specimens had been long immersed in spirits of wine, and this had exerted its usual effects upon fugacious colours. (3.) The line is regarded as the equivalent of two millimetres.